Ammsements Co-Might.

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MEMOPOLITAR -8 "The Menty Wat."

MEMO-8 "Princess of Trobisonde."

MATE OFREA HOUSE -8 "Mestayer's Tourists."

MONEY SQUARE THEATER -8 A Russian I

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MION SQUARE THEATRE—Closed.

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New Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The negotiations between Prussis and the Vatican have been broken off. ____ A riot took place in St. Petersburg on the 28th ult. — The trade of Germany is said to have been affected by the Tonquin trouble. —— True bills for treason-felony have been found against the London dynamits conspirators. — Fifteen persons were killed in the anti-Jewish riots in Rostoff, Russia. — The health of Prince Bismarck is improved.

DOMESTIC .- The Board of Overseers of Harvard University yesterday decided not to confer the degree of LL. D. upon Governor Butler. - Silas W. Burt has been appointed Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission. == Hanlan ily defeated Kennedy in the boat-race at Point Pines. = A fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad in Vermont. === A Free Trade conference was held at Detroit, === The fron manufacturers of Pittsburg accepted the Amai-Republican State Committee of Obio decided not to postpone the holding of the State Convention

General George P. Buell died at Nashville.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Arrangements were made yesterday for the funerals of those killed by the Bridge accident; the injured generally were improving: there was much talk about means to premt a recurrence of such a disaster. ____ An athment was granted against "Dr." Monck," the alleged healer, for services on the part of his clerk. New-York defeated Detroit at baseball, and the Metropolitans won a game from the Columbus The sale of the Hurlbert collection was = Sidney Dillon returned from the t. —— Changes in the transfer of land were Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.22 cents. Stocks were duil, and after small finetuations generally closed with some

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in cate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74°: lowest, 61°: average, 674°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, id, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed enten as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address-in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

It is a settled fact that there are more Internal Revenue Collectors now than the needs of the service demand. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President should decide upon a reduction and carry it into effect without so much delay. If the matter is allowed to drag along in the usual way, there will be an election to interfere with the good pur-

The harvest which "Dr." Monck was reapby the timely exposure in THE TRIBUNE of nethods of doing business. The fools are not all dead yet, but are only waiting for aner mountebank to come along and take heir dollars by some equally ridiculous method to that followed by Monck. Healing by the laying on of hands, however, will not be popular in Brooklyn for some time to come.

French difficulties over the Tonquin dispute increase. The readiness of Germany to de-clare in advance that it will not recognize a blockade of Chinese ports cannot be a reas-paring circumstance to the French. It begins ok as if France would do well to pay attention to matters near at home, inof enlarging the troubles over trivial ters in distant countries. Bismarck is gether too well pleased with the present sign policy of the Government of the

tunately the strike of the fron-worker tuburg has been averted. The manufact have agreed to continue the scale of

'apital. It is a happy circumstance that avoids a like disaster this year. And if the manufacturers can afford to continue the old scale it is a much greater cause for rejoicing.

Governor Butler's Tewksbury campaign has not brought him a victory at Harvard. That ancient and honorable institution, so often sneered at by the Governor, has refused him the title of LL. D., the time-honored per-quisite of his office. The Corporation, consisting of the president, treasurer and five fellows, voted to confer the degree, but the Board of Overseers, which is composed of the president, treasurer and thirty members elected by the alumni, has refused to concur by a vote of 11 to 15. It would have been characteristic of the Gov-ernor to have declined the degree, for the purpose of strengthening himself with his followers, with whom university honors are not of much account. The course of the college authorities may serve the Governor just as well. But it will not please him to be told that his character is not in harmony with the college motto, "Ventas," or that it would have been an insult to the people of the Commonweath to confer upon him such a distinction. Degrees are very cheap in these times, and Harvard's example, in the way of restoring their dignity and worth, is commendable.

With Mr. John Jay for President, and Mr. Silas W. Burt for Chief Examiner, the State Civil Service Commission is equipped with the ability and practical experience necessary to make its work a success. In explaining why he did not accept the appointment of Chief Examiner of the Federal Civil Service Commission, Mr. Burt says that the President did not appear to make the nomination in good faith. An appointment that involved a decrease in salary of \$5,000 a year did not have the appearance of being made to promote the cause of reform. The State Commission may pay its Chief Examiner \$3,500 a year, which is \$500 more than the salary of the Federal Chief Examiner; hence Mr. Burt will probably lose nothing in that respect. It is certainly a great gain for the State to secure the services of the man who successfully carried out Civil Service Reform in the Custom House. It is a great pity that there was not honesty of purpose in the Democratic Legislature in passing the Civil Service Reform bill. The clause making all its provisions applicable to the municipal civil service was defeated. And the act does not apply to the civil service of the State until after January 4 of next year. In that way every Republican officeholder can be replaced by a Democrat before competitive examinations are begun, otherwise few Democrats would get appointed. In order that Civil Service Reform should not interfere with this hunger for patronage the act will have no practical effect until after the State officers elected next fall shall have succeeded the present incumbents. If perchance the Democrats should succeed, then every Republican clerk and messenger can be turned out before the Civil Service Reform takes effect. That is a fair specimen of Democratic reform methods.

THE BRIDGE'S DEFECTS.

The managers, trustees and engineers of the Bridge declare that the terrible accident of Wednesday was in no sense due to errors of construction. It was merely a panic, they say, and a panic is likely to occur at any place where a large crowd is 'gathered.' But what started the panie on the Bridge, and what caused the loss of life after it was started? One and the same thing-a steep and unguarded stairway. If the stairway had not been there, there would have been no delay; if there had been no delay, there would have been no panic. Furthermore, if a panic had started from any other cause, and the stairway had not been there, the chances for loss of life would have been small. It is idle to say that a construction which leads to such accidents is not faulty. The accident with its trovertible evidence that a grave mistake was committed. The management may claim in extenuation that they could not foresee such an event as that of Wednesday, but they will be criminally negligent if they refuse to profit by sad experience and remedy the blunder without delay.

There should be no such half-way remedies adopted as putting a railing down the centre of the stairways, broadening the steps, and making the descent less steep. That will be modifying the evil instead of abolishing it. The thing to do is to get rid of the steps altogether -not only at this point but at all other points on the Bridge. There are six separate stairways now on the Bridge and its approaches, and it must be apparent to everybody now that the putting of them there was a mistake. The engineers say it was their unanimous opinion that the steps were preferable to the steep grades which would have been necessary with out them. This explanation is no longer available. The roadway has been constructed with out steps, and the fact that the footpath is eight feet higher through a portion of its distance is not a sufficient excuse for the way in which it has been laid out. Surely the engineering skill which has conquered the width of the river is not going to succumb before so insignificant a problem as the construction of a fuotpath which shall not only be free from stairways but from all other perils. It is not our place to suggest to skilled engineers the best methods for solving this problem, but we say to them that the public expects them to furnish the solution without unnecessary delay. When the footway has been cleared from

steps, it should be divided in the centre throughout its entire distance by a strong railing. This will keep the opposing currents apart and will prevent loitering. It may be found necessary, after these changes have been made, to enlarge the area allotted to pedestrians by using the space over the railway tracks. Colonel Roebling says the objection to doing this is that it would increase the weight of the Bridge, and his opinion is entitled to great consideration. Another objection is that it would afford more room for idlers and increase the crowd upon the Bridge on holidays and public occasic s. It must be continually borne in mind that the main object of the Bridge is to furnish a thoroughfare between the two cities. and not a lounging place for all who wish to go there. It is our opinion that the present path-way, cleared of steps and guarded by a sufficient police force to keep pedestrians in motion, will be found adequate for all demands. If on extraordinary occasions it should be found inadequate, relief could be obtained by turning pedestrians into the roadways, as soon as danger from overcrowding threatened, or by refusing to admit more than a certain number

The time to begin to make precautions is now. It may be that the future will show no such crowds on the Bridge as the past has shown, but the management have no right to proceed on that approxition. Their duty is to provide against all possible emergencies, and to make their provisions on the ground that a

ment like a crowd of foels. To make the needed improvements it may be necessary to close the Bridge to pedestrians for a few weeks. There can be no objection to this. The footpath can be altered and reopened when the car tracks are put in operation. That would afford opportunity to test the adequacy of the present width of pathway for ordinary travel. The scarcely diminished travel of yesterday shows that the Bridge is popular and is destined to be as much used as any highway in either city. It should at once be put in the best possible condition to meet the demands upon it.

MORE VETOES NEEDED. It is probably the misfortune of Governor Cleveland that he cannot see things in the same light as Tammany Hall. While that organization was passing high-sounding resolutions on Tuesday night, commending the " useful" measures passed by the last Legislature, the wires were bringing to this city the Governor's veto of the General Street Railroad bill. That was one of the "useful" measures which the Tammany representatives, in common with other Democrats, earnestly supported in the Legislature. But the Governor asserts that the design of the promoters of the measure was;" to further private and corporate schemes," . rather than " to furnish the citizens of the State street railroad facilities." He has, therefore, wisely vetoed the bill, and at the same time furnished a significant answer to Tammany's approval of the action of the Legislature. Now let Governor Cleveland occupy the few remaining days allowed him for the consideration of bills

in vetoing some other measures. The Aqueduct bill is one of those that should be vetoed. The Mayor and a committee of prominent citizens have joined with the newspapers in urging the Governor to reject that measure. The only persons who appeared before him in behalf of the bill as it passed the Legislature were interested politicians. The bill lacks many of the safeguards devised by the Mayor's Commission, and it practically permits the whole work of building a new aqueduct to be placed by a majority of the Aqueduct Board in the hands of the Commissioner of Public Works. He would doubtless use that power for political purposes, which explains the anxiety of his party friends to have the bill signed. The clause in the act which authorizes the Commission to delegate its powers to a public officer unable to attend to the extensive duties of his present office is a had one.

The majority of the Commissioners as named in the act may be all right, but that majority will fluctuate with the changes in city politicsthe very thing the Citizens' Commission, acting with the Mayor, wisely tried to provide against. If Mayor Edson should be disabled by accident or sickness from filling out his official term, it might fall to a person like the present head of the Board of Aldermen to act as an Aqueduct Commissioner, and to name two other members to succeed the present Controller and Commissioner of Public Works, whose terms will expire next year. What protection would the taxpayers of the city have then? These and other considerations ought to lead the Governor to veto the Aqueduct bill.

The measures to increase the pay of policemen and firemen should also be vetoed. It is true that the increase is left optional with the Police and Fire Commissioners, but those officials have expended every dollar appropriated to their use heretofore and cannot be expected to do otherwise in the future. The per capita cost of the police of this city is \$2 65 as compared with \$1 20 for Brooklyn, \$1 26 for Philadelphia, \$2 for Boston, and 88 cents for Chicago. The pay of the firemen is in similar proportion to that of other cities. In other words, New-York is now paying per capita from 150 to 400 per cent more to its policemen than is paid by any other city in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that in most of the other cities they do not have the cadet and lower-pay grades of New-York. The compensation of the men in the Police and Fire Departments is greater than a like amount of labor, skill, intelligence and responsibility appointments are for life, with full pay during sickness and a pension for old age. Governor Cornell vetoed similar bills to those in regard to the Police and Fire Departments now before Governor Cleveland, and he will find it difficult to defend a different course.

There is another bill before the Governor which requires careful pruning-the Supply bill. It contains a large number of objectionable items. Thus it appropriates a large sum for counsel fees of investigating committees. Under it, on certificate of Senator Grady, \$2,000 would be paid to the counsel of the committee that failed to investigate the Department of Public Works; and there is a like scandalous waste of public money for other committees. Why should a committee made up principally of lawyers be allowed to expend thousands of dollars for counsel fees? The Democratic investigating committees, authorized by the Democratic Legislature of 1882if the Governor approves these items-will have cost the State about \$75,000. The expenses of similar committees appointed by the last Republican Legislature were about one-third as great. The \$75,000 expended by the Democratic committees has proved a reckless waste of public money.

The Supply bill contains an item appropriating \$1,500 in addition to his salary to Thales S. Bliss, " for legal and other expenses incurred by him in the matter of the contested election for the XIIIth Assembly District." Could Democratic folly and injustice be carried to a greater length? Henry L. Sprague, the rightfully elected member, was not only defrauded of his seat, which was given to Bliss, but the taxpayers of the State are to be made to pay a gratuity of \$1,500 to Bliss, making in all \$3,000 stolen from the people under form of law for the benefit of that politician. The Governor ought not to hesitate how to deal with such a Supply bill.

A DARK HORSE GONE.

THE TRIBUNE observes with regret that its second choice for Speaker, Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, after having once made fair headway at destroying his chances as a "dark horse" by stepping into the trap set for him by the new Editor of The World newspaper, has calmly walked out minus his tail and with great deliberation turned squarely round and marched into the same trap without so much as being invited. And THE TRIBUNE, loving Mr. Eston as it does for his large and self-sacrificing candor, and admiring him as it must for the wonderful stubbornness with which he habitually lifts his head against the locomotive of progress, has only to say with raised hands and in low mournful tone over what remains of him: "What a pity!" What mercy it would have been to the Democratic party, which he might have not only adorned but strengthened, had he waited his time and become the Speaker of the next House; and what kindness he might have done his own fame had he waited a little and taken his chances. We have said before that he was at one time the most

there was still the shadow of a shade of a chance for him, and we lingered lovingly upon him as our second choice after Mr. Samuel Cox. But now he has gone and written another letter. And of all things in the world has undertaken to defend the first. He writes to The World Editor and apparently out of hand, uninvited, saying that "Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart, little dogs and all," are after his first letter. The Republicans because they see that such a course as he indicated will result in a Waterloo for them; but he cannot understand "why any portion of the Democratic press should exhibit the bitterness which it does." But he adds, with the overpowering confidence of his nature, that he believes "good will result, because people will think and their representatives must heed the outlook." Now what does a man of Mr. Eaton's ability and experience want to do this sort of thing for and wreck not only his own but all the hopes of his friends? We have said heretofore that Mr. Eaton had what they call at the South a "right smart" waiting chance. THE TRIBUNE was, and is, fond of him. It had already named him as its second choice. But we have taken occasion to point out distinctly the necessity for lying low and keeping still. And especially for lying low and keeping still on the tariff question. And Mr. Eaton, notwithstanding his knowledge that he stood second in our affections and that he was a promising, a very promising "dark horse," and that it was necessary to success to have no views in particular upon the tariff, has gone and given his views and then clinched his snicide by writing another letter complaining of the bitterness with which the Democratic

press treats his views. We do it regretfully, but we are compelled to do it. We give up Mr. Eaton. Our candidate for Speaker is the man who has the wisdom of the oyster: who knows when to shut up. There are so many things about Mr. Eaton that we like that we really had hopes of him as a candidate for Speaker in the event-which Heaven forefend-of the withdrawal of Samuel Cox. We had hopes that he had learned from a somewhat abundant experience not to talk except when he had something to say. We will not say that he is of the kind that would bear braying in a mortar without suffering change, but it does seem to us that we have seen statesmen who could much more successfully stand on the edge of a good thing without putting a foot in it. We are sincerely sorry for Mr. Eaton. Sometimes he does it with his wide, eloquent mouth, and sometimes with pen and ink; but somehow he always does it. We part from our second choice with profoundest sorrow. But he is too fluent. We let him go. And we cling with all the more tenacity to our first choice-Heaven's last best gift to man-Samuel Cox. He has not said anything yet. That is, not anything in particular.

TAMMANY PADDLES CLEVELAND. Tammany Hall evidently believes with Solomon that to spare the rod is to spoil the child. If Grover Cleveland spoils, it will not be her fault. On Tuesday evening at a meeting of her General Committee she called up her faithful son, Senator Grady, and placing a stout paddle in his hands, remarked: "Now you just whack it to Governor Cleveland. Hit him hard, my son, in order that he shall not soon forget this testimonial of my deep anxiety for his welfare. Lay it on to him more in sorrow than in anger, but see that you lay it on to him."

To hear with the loyal Grady was to obey. And so, with the suggestive remark that Tammany had the courage of her convictions, he reached for the paddle. During the half-hour that followed, the offending Cleveland caught it and kept catching it, no intermission being allowed which would have afforded him an opportunity to supply himself with arnica or court-plaster. Grady did his more-in-sorrowthan-in-anger work so thoroughly that the sound of the paddle as it impinged against Governor Cleveland must have been distinctly heard as far as the Executive Chamber at Albany. In order that there may be no doubt about the precise sound paddle, we reproduce from Tammany's organ, The Star, the following extract from the speech which Senator Grady made at this

meeting of the General Committee : When the Governor, no doubt actuated by the best motives, undertook to import a man from Brooklyn for the position of Emigration Commissioner, we offered him the million and a half inhabitants of New-York City to choose from, and we rescuted what we considered an insult to the people of New-York. When the time for nominating conventions comes round we will be pre-pared to stand to the record, renominations or not. Our nds of the other Democratic organization say this is a State office, and while it would be better to have it filled by a Now-York man, still Brooklyn is near enough. The State Superintendent of Public Works has to fill many offices along the line of the canals. These are State offices, but the Superintendent always appoints men who know something of the locality in which they are appointed. If we were willing to admi: that there was not in all New-York a man fit to till this position, then we would be justified in sitting silent in our seats.

There was the list of Harber Masters and Port Wardens, and I understand this is the rock on which the Democratic party is to split. Let me, as a friend of Gov. ernor Cleveland, say that the Democratic party was sayed from its greatest disgrace by our failure to confirm

that list. The people of New-York City will not tolerate, what ever the means or methods employed, that their public offices shall be turned into a hospital for the lame poliicians of the State. We are tired of it. We have had this same medicine given us in allopathic doses sinc 1857, and right here we propose to call a halt. There will be no war and no division. Of course there are men who want disunion for their own selfish purposes, but the heart of the Democratic party is with this organizaion. It has been with us in the battles of the past: it Democratic unity and success; but if we are forced to defend ourselves by those who are jealous of our hold on the popular heart, we would be untrue to our traditions if we were to lay down our standard and and confess de

This, it will be seen, is a severe case of paddling. When it is remembered that the paddler and the paddlee are both members of the same political household, it becomes positively heartrending. The Democratic Senator Grady tells the Democratic Governor Cleveland that in nominating Mr. Murtha he offered 'insult" to the people of this great city; and that his list of Harbor Masters and Port Wardens was a "disgrace" to the Democratic party. And as if this was not a large enough dose of the paddle, he in effect accuses the Governor of the intention of turning the public offices of the State into "a hospital for lame politicians," and assures him that "the heart of the Democracy" is with Tammany, and that the Tammany Senators that prevented the confirmation of Mr. Murtha, instead of being sorry for what they did and prepared to give bonds that they will never do so again, 'are prepared to stand to the record" which they made.

We take it that every "regular" Democra in the State will be filled with indignation as he reads the account of this meeting of Tammany's General Committee, and will make haste to telegraph his sympathy to Governor Cleveland. Both wings of the Democracy, as represented in the last Legislature, gave the public to understand that they were opposed panid before that he was at one time the most promising "dark horse" in the field. He fell into the trap of the new Editor of The World and was somewhat weahand by the fall, but the party is divided. Regular Democracy is the Entired Transaction of the fall, but the party is divided. Regular Democracy is the Entired Transaction of the Sall but in the Editor of the fall, but

against paddling, while Tame favors it. Or perhaps it is with both factions as it was with the moralist who said he would indorse the doctrine of the final salvat all men, provided he was allowed to pick the men. Probably the regulars would condone paddling, provided they could pick the men. Of course, they would unanimously pick the three Tammany Senators that prevented Mr. Murtha's confirmation.

The Buffalo Express says that "Governor Cleveland is disappointing the politicians sedly." Yes-he is, And, by the way, speaking of his failure to call an extra session, don't you think he must be disappointing himself rather eadly?

Delano C. Calvin tells his brother Democrate that "a day of reckoning is at hand." It is, and that is what makes it bad for his party. Democracy appears to the best advantage on the day of promising—say the day the platform is adopted in a State or National Convention. But a day of reckoning, as a rule, breaks it all up. The next day of reckoning in this State will occur in November next. The people then will pay the Democracy what they owe it for the inefficiency, extravagance and inordinate partisanship it displayed in the late Legislature.

And still the Democratic members of the last Legislature delay answering the Republican ad-dress reviewing the session. But then it must be remembered that it is hard work answering an unanswerable criticism.

If Governor Cleveland's slaughter-breathing Murtha message was proper, then his failure to order an extra session is a serious mistake. If his failure to order an extra session is proper, then the message was a grave mistake. On one of these two horns the Governor will be under the painful necessity of impaling himself.

In his late address Mr. Watterson remarked, "We have not yet reached the millennium." It is a fact, we have not. But the Louisville editor will not thoroughly realize how far off the millennium still is until he walks into the next Democratic National Convention with that tariff-for-revenue-only plank upon his shoulder and attempts to insert it in the platform.

Tammany Hall awards high praise to the Governor for vetoing the Page Savings Bank bill, characterizing it as a measure which in a season of financial depression might have caused widespread ruin. Softly, softly. To praise the Democratic Governor for killing the bill is to condemn the Democratic Legislature that passed it.

The Presidential bee whose post-office address is the bonnet appertaining to the head of McDonald. of Indiana, continues to grow finely. But his boom has not yet materialized.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Shepherd of the District of Columbia, is reported to be on the point of taking up his residence in this city.

Professor Parker, of Dartmouth College, who was

injured at the recent fire in Hanover, N. H., still lies in a serious condition. Two bones are broken in one of his ankles, but he has suffered no pain therefrom, so that it is feared his spine was injured.

A box has been placed at the door of the Garfield

vault in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, in which may be deposited contributions to the Garfield Monument Fund, which now amounts to \$125,000.
The association will meet on June 13 to decide where the monument is to be erected.

The monument to Zachary Taylor was not ready to be dedicated on Decoration Day as had been hoped, but will soon be fluished and placed above the old warrior's grave. It will consist of a huge shaft of Massachusetts grants forty feet high, upon a massive base, and surmounted by a life-sized statue.

German newspapers report that the Shah of Persia has become a raving maniac, and the question of his successor is being seriously discussed. His oldest son Prince Selli to an able and popular man, but set son, Frince Selli, is an able and popular man, but is disbarred from the succession by the fact that he is the son of a peasant woman. The legitimate heir, who is now Minister of War and Governor of Teheran, is, on the contrary, incapable and unpopular, so that in case of a conflict of claims the public would probably espouse the cause of the eldest son in spite of the flaw in his title.

The bust of Gartield, the gift of the deaf mutes of the United States, arrived from Italy just in time to be put in place and decorated at the recent applversary exercises at the National Deaf Mute College, Washington. It was placed, embowered in roses, in the niche in the wall immediately above the spot where the living Garfield had sat two years before. It is described as an excellent por-trait, and is the work of Daniel C. French, son of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and author of the famous "Minute Man" at Concord. Referring to his financial embarrassment, Mr. E.

"I do not wish the idea to go P. Roe writes: abroad that I desire more sympathy or aid than any and every business man would be glad to receive in like circumstances. What I most crave is a chance—the confidence which will enable me to do business. A gentleman wrote: 'Hearing of your troubles, I purchased my plants elsewhere;' and his letter is the type of others that have been received. I also know well that hundreds have quietly adopted the same cautious policy. Such a ourse is very natural and I do not know that I can blame strangers for taking it. I do know, however, that there has been no occasion for this caution. that there has been no occasion for this caution. I have given careful personal supervision to the spring sale of my plants; there has never been less complaint, while scores and scores of letters expressing cordial satisfaction have been received. Every dollar of profit from these sales will go to my creditors and for my own time I have charged nothing. . I do not ask for more than the vantage which other men enjoy, immunity from distrust which is like chilly weather in which nothing can grow. With the chance I crave and time and health I think I can lift the burden." The Marquis of Lansdowns, who has been se-

ected to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada-a much-coveted post-is a scion of a nuble house and honorable lineage. The grandfather of the present Marquis was a "Rupert of debate" in the House of Lords, thirty years ago and had a somewhat singular method of preparing himself for a great speech. It was his custom, on the afternoon of an impending debate in the House, to walk around the garden in rear of Lansdowne House in Piccadilly, muttering to himself, cane in hand, and to switch off tops of flowers or whatever had an upright stalk, as if chastising imaginary enemies. The faithful old gardener felt so chagrined that he would retire to hide his vexation. knowing the danger of disturbing his master m a reverie of excited thoughts. The present Marquis, when a child, was so sorupulously tended by a doting young mother that neither cream nor butter was allowed to pass the infant's lips lest it should mar a delicate complexion. The natural result was a debility and slokly paleness which warranted invoking the advice of the Queen's physician, Sir Benjamis Brodie. This eminent Esculapius immediately created a revolution in the nursery by presoribing rich cream and fresh butter ad libitum. The nurse was instructed to allow the little fellow to steep his chubby fists and arms to the elbows, if the nascent Lord should feel so disposed, so that grease might enter the system at every pore. The sequel shewed a healthy, bouncing Lording. His father, Lord Shelburne, was the eldest son of the former Marquis, and the present Marquis's title as the eldest son of Lord Shelburne was Lord Claumeris, so that the dignified title he now wears is his second name. knowing the danger of disturbing his master m

Boston, May 31 .- The Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins passed a very restless night Wednesday, and is to-day much weaker. His advanced age, eighty-two years, renders his case almost hopeless.

GENERAL NOTES.

A military empire possesses manifold advan-A military empire possesses manufactured tages when it comes to the construction of public works. The experience of Russia in building railroads has repeatedly illustrated this fact, but soldom in a more striking manner than in the construction of the Jabinsk-Pinsk Railway. The road is 120 miles long, and it was essary to erect no fewer than sixty-nine bridges, but itary battalions accomplished the entire work in five on the sta cost to the Government of only \$17,000 a

The State monopoly in tobacco furnishes the French Government with an enormous patrouage, there being no fewer than 40,000 tobacco ahope in France,

In the quarry seer Peoples, County, Penn., a few days are Beword Reven does hate, charged it and withdrew to awalful Upon returning after the explicates he was made heap of broken kitchen steads hered tends. There lay a cover, everal the can iron pot, and also a mason's trewel, an axes bonce. It was evident that the blant had broken secret cave which somewhelf long age had made ing place; and it is summined that he seemant heap of its Hart. a meterious highwayman hanged at Tranton for robbing the made at a murder was not the only capital crime.

In Case County. Mo., is a stown with

In Case County, Mo., is a town with nothin In Case County, Mo., is a town with not peculiar about it except its name, which is Pec According to local tradition it came to receive the gular appellation in the following manner: Whe settlement had become sufficiently populous to me post office one of the prominent citizens seat a pet to Washington to have a pest office established. I ply he was asked to suggest a name that would p the people, to which he responded that "the people not particular so long as the name was peculiar." I upon the post office was elaristened Peculiar and name has never been changed.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It would be interesting to know what office It would be interesting to know what office had been promised to the present editor of The Buffulo Courier in case the cipher dispatches had succeeded in making Tilden President in 1877. It is difficult to are count for the venom and malice the former person shows toward ex-President Hayes on any other ground than that he falled to get the postmasterable, the collectorable or the foreign consulable, which had been parcelled out to him. He apparently lies awake o' nights imagining to himself the obscurity and contempt has which Mr. Hayes has sunk. This is an entirely uscless draft upon the Buffulo editor's intellect.

General "Sam" Cary, known in Ohio as the "stiver-tongued orator," is out in favor of the nom-ination of Headly for Governor by the Democrate. One of the reasons for his preference is that he and Headly recemble each other from the circumstance that neither of them has been a Democrat long. Another reason is that Ohio, as he admits, is a Republican State, and that to carry it the Democrate must nominate a man who can poll Republican votes. If Cary will agree to ge can the stump for Headly the Republicans should do all ta their power to aid the candidacy of the latter. With Cary geing around the State delivaring the speech he had made to serve for comp meetings, temperates meetings, Greenback gatherings and the lecture platform the Republicans could make a half-hearted campaign and yet be sure of success.

The Kentucky Democrats have been busy for ten days trying to convince party that the resolution in the platform is a good sound free-trade plank. successe, however, has not been equal to their efforts.
The Charleston News, which next to The Louisville Courier-The Charleston News, which next to The Louisville Courier-Journal has been the most persistent advocate of free-trade dostripes, says: "It is unquestionable that the failure of Kentucky to declare, in terms and specifically, for 'a tariff for revenue only' has had a most exhilis-rating effect upon the caemies of the Democratic party, and likewise upon the partisans of Mr. Randall is his desperate, though quiet, struggle for the Speakership of the next House." It is evident that the attempt of the Democrate of Kentucky to make it appear that the charge that they shirked the tariff issue is a scare of the protectionists does not pan out very well.

The South Carolina neonle are having a new

The South Carolina people are having a new attack of the Federal chills. Three men have been in the State for a few days investigating the affairs of the United States officials by order of the Department of Justice at Washington. A suspicion at once seized upon the Democratic leaders that these "omissaries" were there not for the purpose named, but to collect evidence against the ballot-box stuffers. There is a lact evidence against the ballot-box stunors. There is a singular sensitiveness among the people of that State in regard to the presence of United States officials within its borders. They are looked upon as interlopers, and as having no rights that the "best citizens" are bound to respect. And yet the State is one of the most urgent of the beggers for a big appropriation from the Federal Treasury to help educate its illiterate population. Federal interference in that way desert create any alarm.

Wittingly or unwittingly, ex-Senator Eaton, Wittingly or unwittingly, ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has exploded a bomb under his party. The hopelesaness of uniting the Democracy on the tariff issue had become apparent, and the party organs were tacitly abandoning its discussion, when Mr. Eaton comes out in a letter giving his views on the subject, and the fat is at once in the fire again. His discreet advice to his party to let the tariff alone stirs up the ire of the free traders. The Bullio Course; talls him that he vice to his party to let the tariff alone stirs up the ire of the free traders. The Buffulo Courier talks him that he is talking "milk and water," and wants to know what the Democratic party exists for if it is not to reform the tariff. The Boston Pest says Mr. Eaton is too "soft shelled" to suit its idea of a revenue reformer. On the contrary, Mr. Eaton's views meet the approval of The Albany Argus, The Utica Observer and The Richmond Dispatch. Mr. Eaton ought to be old enough to know better than to get hisself and his party into trouble by peddling out discreet advice.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

This was a failure. The house was about

MR. ELTON'S BENEFIT.

ingly bad, in almost every particular. It is a part of the unwritten law of journalism that a benefit performand ahould be considered exempt from critical consideration —except of a favorable kind. Circumstances, however may justify a departure from this courte Pretension should not be allowed to masquerade unnoticed under the cloak of a kind purpose. Mr. Osmond Tearle is totally incompetent to sot Hamles, and the display that he made on this occasion was not less unwarrantable than absurd. Silence toward it would be agreeable, but than absurd. Silence toward is would be agreeable, also might prove an injustice to the dramatic art. Mr. Tearle showed himself destitute of every quality that apportains to Hamlet; and, furthermore, his utterly wrong ideal was presented in the worst roseible manner. From the outset, and with scarce an interval of repose, he was in a fume and a flutter, vociferating, prancing, gesticulating, attitudinizing—till at last he exhausted both himself and the pattence of every intelligent hearer. This method is the method of the walking-match or the quali-cater, and has no place in the illustration of the poetic drama. But Mr. Tearlo's ideal of Hamilet was poetic drama. But Nr. Teariors ideal of Hemici was seen to be even worse than his execution of it. He invested this melancholy Dane with an undignified bearing, a common-place aspect, volatile precipitance, a mood of incessant executive energy, perfect and even business-like earlty, and the hum and buzz of a sawmill. Seldom if ever has been heard a Hamlet at once so noisy and so dull. Never has one emerged in this region so com-pletely saturated with the vanity of textual experiments. One of the four great sollloquies of Hamietis that which closes the second act. Mr. Tearle began it (* Now I am. alone") with endeavoring to write the "dozen or sixteen lines" to be inserted in "the Murder of Gonzago," and resently signified, at the words " and can say not that the misery then overwhelming Hamlet is inability to compose the blank verse. A single point like this suffices. An actor who is capable of treating this agonizing but illuminative speech in this proposterous way is simply ignorant of everything that Hamlet spiritually means. It was only amusing, after that,—and not sur-prising—to see this reflective Prince, at the close of the prising—to see this remotive remotive remotive away as sufficiently sollioquy on suicide, trip sver to accost Ophelia, with all the jauntiness of Alfred Jingle. Mr. Tearle wears light hair—as E. L. Davonpert did, so many years ago, and as Fechter did, long afterward, in this charshape, with black tights. There are no subtletics of ideal in his work. The new readings were invariably distortions, and the fresh "business,"—as in the scene of the parting from Ophelia—invariably bad. So extrava-gant and meaningless, indeed, was the action in this pargant and meaningless, indeed, was the action in this par-ticular scene, that if "the glass of fashion" had closed it by playing leapfrog—over the back of a throne chair, he would scarcely have excited astonishmen. "Leave me," he cries, to the inimical courtiers; and then, with a little sneer, ejacuates "Friends!" This is the etyle of scholarship. It was impressive to note, also, that Mr. Tearle knows " a hawk from a hernshaw "—not a handaw-and that he unpacks his heart " like a scold."

Tearle knows "a hawk from a norsansw"—not a nanisaw—and that he unpacks his heart "like a scold."

This shallow and filmsy performance, however,—a
work devoid of charm, devoid-of sonsibility, no way indicative of intellect, passion, sublimity of sorrow, of
any sense of the great soul that is overwhelmed and almost demented with supernatural apprehensions—was,
nevertheless, recoved with many and vociferous plantita. The sudience, in fact, showed even less intelligence
than the actors. Mr. Edwards, as the Ghost, gave the
only entirely correct and competent personation of the
day. Miss Coghian, as Ophelia, acted with power, skill,
and feeling, in the mad scene, though hurriedly—without
Ophelia's apirit, which is perfect simplicity, candor, and
sweet tenderness. The King, (Mr. St. Maur) beheld
"the poisoning" with the back of his head, and had
overy reason therefore, to scream for additional
"lights." Mr. Paulding—sincere, but exuberant—ramped
and bellowed, as Leeries, beyond andurance,
Mr. Gilbort was feeble and colorioss, as Polonists, and
frequently inaccurate in the text. Mrs. Poulsi made the
Queen ridiculous, and Mr. Kelcey presented Herseite ar
came forth; but he had a very cordial greeting. His
performance of the Gress-Dager is convantionally good,
but not worth waiting four hours to see; and certainly
not an stonement for the indiction of such a Ramies as
that of Mr. Tearie. The next time Mr. Ellon whose to
have "Hamiet" acted top his beneats, let him eanot Hamlet himself. It will, at least, be entertaining.

MR. WARREN'S RECITAL